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ICCP News

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No 23 March 2001

Dr Marlies Teichmüller 1914 - 2000

With the death of Dr Marlies Teichmüller on 12th September 2000, the scientific community generally, and organic petrologists in particular, have lost a distinguished colleague.

Dr Teichmüller, whose family name was Köster, was born in the town of Herne on 11th November 1914, soon after the outbreak of the First World War. Her interest in the earth sciences was kindled during her secondary schooling years and no doubt encouraged by her engineer father. This interest grew to complete commitment during her university studies, which began (continued Page 3)

Dr Alexander (Alex) Rankin Cameron 1927 - 2000

Alexander (Alex) Rankin Cameron was born in Toronto, Ontario Canada on January 24,1927 and passed away in his sleep on September 11, 2000 in Calgary Alberta at the age of 73 years, following a courageous battle with cancer. Alex was a native of Creignish, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia and spent his childhood in Georgia Bay, Nova Scotia.. He graduated from St Francis Xavier University in 1952 with a B.Sc in Geology, and went on to graduate studies at Pennsylvania State University, where he obtained his MSc in 1954 and a PhD in 1961under the supervision of Professor W. Spackman in coal petrology. His PhD thesis was (continued Page 8)

inside this issue

From the Editor

Many ICCP members may not be aware that the role of the editor is extensive, being responsible for most things published by ICCP, including the International Handbook of Coal Petrography. It has been difficult in the past to obtain a suitable variety of images for publication in the handbook which represent the full spectrum of coal macerals. We are still looking for a selection of images to accompany the new vitrinite, liptinite and inertinite sheets. A selection of images has already been published in Fuel for the vitrinite and now the inertinite sheets : **the March Issue of FUEL (Volume 80 Number 4, pages 459-472 has the publication of the ICCP Inertinite classification, entitled "The new inertinite classification (ICCP System 1994)"; author: International Committee for Coal and Organic Petrology (ICCP)**.

It is the intention in the future to publish a hard copy of the handbook with selected images, along with an accompanying CD ROM of additional material. The CD ROM can potentially hold many hundreds of images. If you want your coals to be represented, then please send any images that you think might be useful (with a scale on them), along with a description and as much information as you can about the coal (e.g. $R_{o\ max}$, age, location) to :

Peter Crosdale
Coalseam Gas Research Institute
James Cook Univerity
Townsville, Qld. 4811
Australia
email : Peter.Crosdale@jcu.edu.au

Electronic images (jpegs) are preferred, but I can scan slides, negatives or photos (original material will be returned).

The current **ICCP Membership Directory** has been sent by email to all ICCP members. Members without email have been sent paper copies along with the newsletter. Note that the email version is password protected and cannot be copied or changed but may be printed. Any member **NOT** receiving a copy should contact me. We hope to make the membership directory available as a web resource in the future once issues regarding security of member's personal information are resolved.

Cheers, Peter

It is with sadness that we mark the passing away of noted Australian coal technologist **Dr Charles Coin** on 16th January, 2001 after a brief illness.

From the President

I wish to return to the issue of membership raised in the last newsletter. ICCP started with a few members from a small number of countries and expanded both in the number of members and the spread of countries. The membership structure adopted during the 80's attempted to combine the aims of the founding group with the reality of a much larger membership, and served the situation that time.

The past couple of decades have seen marked changes in all aspects of fossil fuel research. Fewer persons are employed in the field - including organic petrology - and more emphasis is given to short-term positions and early retirement. Mergers and other changes tend to decrease stability of employment. Although oil prices have been at relatively high levels for over a year, little has changed in oil and gas exploration. Coal prices have shown a recent recovery, but again this does not look likely to increase technical input to the coal industry. It seems probable that we should plan for a continuation of these employment trends. Problems also exist in relation to the geographic spread of membership, with low or no representation from some countries with large fuel industries (producing or consuming).

A high proportion of recruiting is personal - that is, petrologists apply to join as a result of knowing existing members. This can be a problem for countries with no existing members. Current procedures present difficulties - how do you contact ICCP if you do not know a member? Publications and our website are a part answer. However, membership application still requires sponsorship from a current member (the web form allows applicants to leave this part blank - this is at least a start!).

When the current membership structure was set up the changes mentioned above were just starting and their effects were not as apparent as they are now. The structure was based on a "job for life" paradigm and "life" was variously defined but employment usually went to 60 or 65. A career in organic petrologists is now likely to include a series of short-term appointments and early retirement is likely to spread.

Should we now review our membership structure to take account of shorter career paths and other newer factors such as early retirement? Please let me have your views, perhaps especially if they are that "the structure is OK so do not touch it". Constructive suggestions for change will be even more welcome because I think we do have some problems and planning is needed to address them.

Alan Cook

Dr Marlies Teichmüller 1914 - 2000

(continued from front cover) in 1934 at Freiburg and continued in 1935 at the University of Berlin. At that time, Dr Erich Stach was a lecturer at the University of Berlin and had already made remarkable progress in the microscopical study of coal, as evidenced by the publication in 1935 of his first book "Lehrbuch der Kohlenpetrographie". Given Stach's achievements and his infectious enthusiasm, it was not surprising that Marlies chose coal petrography as the area of her doctoral research. A student exchange scheme enabled her to complete part of her thesis research in the United States. This was to have been with Dr R. Thiessen, but unhappily he died soon after her arrival in Pittsburgh. Nevertheless, she was able to complete a key part of her research and to gain a solid grounding in geology before returning to Germany in 1938.

Soon after her return to Germany, Marlies married Dr Rolf Teichmüller, with whom she was to share work interests as well as their domestic lives until Rolf's death in 1983. She completed the remainder of her thesis work in Berlin, the topic being "The fine structure of American coals in polished sections and thin sections - a comparison of microscopical techniques". This work, a forerunner to the wealth of contributions she was to make in the future, stands as one of the important foundations on which modern organic petrology is built. Dr Thiessen had made most of his examinations using thin sections of coal, which were examined in transmitted light. Difficult though these were to prepare, thin sections yielded much information that could be related to botanical studies. Dr Stach, on the other hand, mainly used polished blocks, and developed improved techniques for their examination. These two approaches were being pursued quite independently, and it was the role of Marlies to understand how these two kinds of microscopical image were related to one another, and to discover what role the technique of examination played in the results obtained. To do this she made use of polished thin sections, which allowed both techniques to be used on the same specimen. This work showed clearly the information that could most reliably be gained from each technique, and made it clear that polished surfaces, from which an image of a single plane was obtained, were necessary for quantitative work. Although it took many years, in some instances, for the implications of her work to be understood by some, her work made inevitable the use of reflected light for many studies of coal and organic matter.

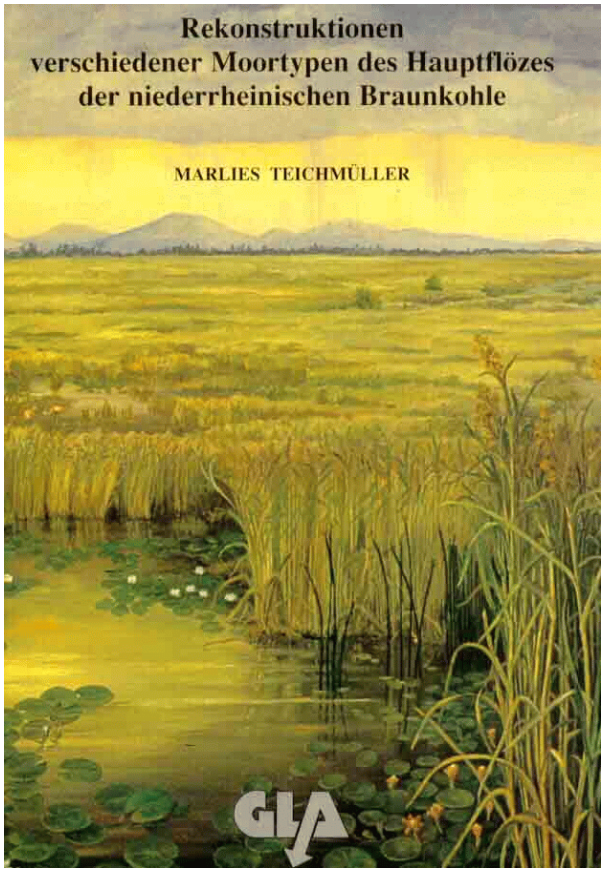
The doctoral studies were, of course, not just about technique, but very much about understanding the nature of coal and its genesis. Her extensive use of polished thin sections enabled her to see details and relationships between organic entities and, to her enquiring mind, inevitably led to thoughts about the origin of macerals and the changes the plant entities had undergone. She found complementary evidence concerning the early stages of peat in dolomitic coal balls, in which very delicate plant remains had been preserved, and could be made visible in thin sections. She took every opportunity to visit mires to study the development of peat at the present day and was greatly impressed, in particular, by what she saw at first hand and learnt from others about the Everglades.

It was a natural progression for Marlies to study brown coals. Her close proximity to the Lower Rhine Basin enabled her to make laboratory examinations and see field exposures of these brown coals which were being mined on a large scale for electricity generation. Her paper on the reconstruction of moor-types became something of a classic. These coals were the focus of a variety of studies in the Landesamt für Bodenforschung in Krefeld, where she was employed from 1947 onwards. She remained at the Amt and its successor organization for the rest of her professional career, and indeed in her very active "retirement" until quite recently. The authorities showed wisdom and reaped abundant results in allowing her a great deal of freedom in the research she undertook - a point which should not be lost on administrations today.

Her association with others in the Amt and elsewhere meant that she was easily able to collaborate with geologists studying the tectonic and subsidence history of the basin and the palaeontological, especially palynological, evidence as to age, climate and much else. No doubt this collaboration sparked her interest in the use of coal petrography in solving palaeontological problems - an interest that she pursued vigorously in later years, especially with the information available from fluorescence microscopy. In a somewhat similar way, Marlies applied her microscopical skills in helping solve problems in archaeology.

By the time Marlies began work at Krefeld, Rolf

Teichmüller was already on the staff, and the ground was laid for the collaboration for which they became widely known. The general area of their work together centred on the geological history of coal basins and how this was related to the properties, especially the petrology, of the coal. This very large subject, which has been the topic of many studies around the world, was given a focus for the Teichmüllers by particular studies of the Carboniferous coal measures - especially in the Ruhr, Aachen and Saar regions - which at that time were of great economic importance. This work gave rise to much greater understanding of the processes and controls of coalification, since these coals covered all the bituminous and anthracitic ranges of rank. For the first time, maps of a coal region showing vitrinite reflectance variation were prepared and the reflectance results correlated with burial, geothermy and tectonic history. It was also possible to begin correlation between the diagenesis of inorganic rocks and the rank of coal. Importantly, their work provided confirmation that temperature, rather than pressure, was the dominant control in coalification. There were many regions of the world in which this comprehensive approach could usefully be applied, and the paths established by Rolf and Marlies were followed in many places - in some instances, by the Teichmüllers themselves. Not surprisingly, an ever-increasing number of visitors from other countries came to learn more.



In subsequent years, Marlies turned her attention to a related problem, also of great economic relevance. This was the study of the relationship between coalification, the formation of coal-derived methane and the generation of petroleum. This field of work enabled her to bring together the two main strands of her work - the nature and properties of macerals on the one hand and the factors influencing rank and rock diagenesis on the other. Fortunately the tools of refined reflectance measurement and fluorescence microscopy had become available, together with ever improving equipment and techniques in reflectance microscopy. She was able to convince any doubters by the demonstration of oil droplets forming under the microscope as the specimen was warmed by the microscope lamp. In all these studies, Marlies was ready and indeed, eager, to use any and all techniques that were helpful. (She was one of the earliest users of transmission electron microscopy for the study of coal). Not only did she use a wide range of techniques herself to good effect as well as collaborating with specialists in other fields, but she participated very actively in the development of improved techniques - for example, in the choice of filters for fluorescence work. This brought her even more closely into contact with people in many other countries having similar interests.

After her early studies in the U.S. and travel within Europe, she was already international in her thinking, but participation in the work of ICCP and in other collaborations meant that she became a very well-known and respected worker throughout the world in her broad field of interest. She was a founding member of the ICCP, and supported its work strongly, occupying important positions over a long period. Many visitors who came to meetings in Europe included Krefeld in their travels and were privileged to be invited to the apartment which was the home of Rolf and Marlies, and after Rolf's death, of Marlies alone. Discussion of many topics took place there, but inevitably the conversation came back to the challenging questions - and there always were some - concerning organic petrology.

A person with so many inter-related work interests and with such an active mind was bound to run into controversy. She never shrank from facing these differences, and would put her views with considerable force and persistence, but with good

humour, both privately, at scientific meetings and through correspondence. She had the courage of her convictions, and having done as thorough a study as she thought was possible and having come to her conclusions, would rarely change from that position. Her breadth of knowledge (of adjacent sciences, as well as many fields of geology), her command of English and other languages besides German, and an excellent memory made her a formidable debater. In many instances, her conclusions have been confirmed and accepted. In other cases, the future will inevitably provide new insights. However, nothing can diminish her stature as one of the most productive workers in the field. Her achievements have been recognized through many awards, including the ICCP's Reinhardt Thiessen Medal (in 1971) and the German Distinguished Service Medal (in 1979).

Marlies was a prodigious writer of letters. These were written either by hand or on her vintage typewriter, and typically contained her considered thoughts on whatever matters were under discussion together with news that she thought would interest the reader. Each letter was obviously written with care and concentration, and usually went to the heart of whatever problems were current; her personality shone out from the page. Since she carried on correspondence with many workers round the world, this activity must have taken a lot of her time and mental energy. This, however, was typical of Marlies, because throughout her professional life, she was a remarkably hard and consistent worker. This is demonstrated, not only by the number of her publications (over 150), but also by the scope of work she undertook for some projects. Even in recent years, she accepted a large work-load in the preparation of the book "Organic Petrology" (where references to most of her more important publications will be found). What Marlies said she would do, she did, and she warmed to others who shared her willingness to tackle challenging problems and to put real effort into these studies. She and Rolf were quick to help struggling, and especially young persons and it was highly appropriate that, after her death, friends were encouraged to contribute to a fund in her memory for young geologists.

It might be thought that, with the continuous work demands Marlies made of herself, she would have had little time for other pursuits. However, she and Rolf had a great love of nature and of unspoilt places, and delighted in walking in such places. She also kept in close touch with family and friends and valued times like Christmas to share with her extended family. Organic petrologists will remember her for all her achievements and contributions in a broad range of fields (some of which have been touched on above) but also for her friendship, her charm, her ready smile, her generous hospitality and her warm humanity.

Footnote:
Accounts of the life and work of Marlies and Rolf Teichmüller have appeared in a number of articles, especially the following:
Kasig, W. -Das Porträt-Marlies und Rolf Teichmüller. Nachr.Dtsch.Geol.Ges.,29, pp.55-66.
Kasig, W. (ed. P.C.Lyons) - Portrait of Marlies and Rolf Teichmüller. International Journal of Coal Geology Vol.21, Nos.1/2, pp.99-112.

G H Taylor October 2000

MARLIES TEICHMÜLLER SYMPOSIUM

Sunday 19th August 2001

A special symposium of invited speakers has been arranged to celebrate the career and work of Marlies Teichmüller 1914-2000. It will follow on immediately after the 2001 meeting of ICCP in Copenhagen. Speakers include :

ALAN DAVIS **WALTER PICKEL**

JOAN ESTERLE **D. LEYTHAEUSER**

DUNCAN MURCHISON **WOLFGANG KALKREUTH**

HAROLD V. SMITH

Watch the ICCP web site (**http://www.iccop.org**) and the next edition of ICCP news for latest details

LAUDATION FOR THE PRESENTATION OF THE

THIESSEN MEDAL TO RALPH GRAY

AT THE 52ND MEETING OF ICCP IN RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 2000

The International Committee for coal and organic petrology has decided that in the year 2000, the Thiessen Medal should be awarded to Mr Ralph Gray. Ralph Gray is distinguished for a wide range of successful industry-related achievements, and especially for his pioneering work in relating the microscopical characteristics of coals to their industrial properties, particularly in the field of coke making.

Ralph Gray was born - perhaps prophetically - on Coal Street, Wheeling, West Virginia October 28, 1923. Under normal circumstances, he would not have been able to attend college. However, he suffered and industrial accident which, though a vocational rehabilitation bureau, led to a scholarship. Ralph received both his Bachelor's and Master of Science degrees in Geology from West Virginia University 1950 and 1951 respectively. Meanwhile, between 1949 and 1951, he began his career as a coal geologist conducting geological mapping. During his formative years, as a geologist and petrologist, Gray was stimulated by some of the great names in US coal geology, Aureal Cross at West Virginia University, James Schopf at the U.S. Geological Survey and Gilbert Cady at the Illinois Geological Survey. These and other leading workers of the time greatly influenced him. He also admired the work of Dr Reinhardt Thiessen, and at one stage had all Thiessen's notebooks from the U.S. Bureau of Mines in his possession.

In 1951 and 1952, Ralph served as a cartographer with the Army Corps of Engineers. From 1952 to 1956 he worked with the U.S. Geological Survey, based at Ohio State University. His work there involved the microscopic evaluation of western US lignites as part of a study, conducted for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, of their uranium contents.

The largest part of Ralph's professional career was spent with U.S. Steel, which he joined in 1957. He remained there until 1983, rising over the years to the position of Research Consultant. He was part of the team that utilized microscope-derived data to predict coke strength for the first time in the US. Because of his knowledge and wisdom concerning coal properties gained during this long association, especially in regard to the manufacture of metallurgical coke, Ralph Gray is very highly respected among coal petrologists in the U.S.A. His name is also well know around the world as a key author of a number of papers that revolutionised the ability of coke over operators to predict the strength of cokes, one of the important properties that determines it successful use in the blast furnace. While the Schapiro and Gray method of coke strength prediction was based upon work reported by Ammosov and co-workers in the Soviet Union, it is fair to say the Ralph Gray and his colleagues developed the empirical relationships and the method of calculation into a basic system that, with various modifications, remains is wide use throughout the world.

Other work led to the selection of coals and formulation of blends to produce coke with desired strength, chemical reactivity and resistivity characteristics. His evaluation of coal bores for U.S. Steel resulted in sales of properties for about $1 billion. Ralph was a pioneer in various aspects of coke microscopy, relating coke reactivity to carbon forms and electrical resistivity. He also developed techniques for detecting oxidized coal;

these became accepted internationally as a means of recognizing coals that have been weathered to the point of affecting their use. One of the methods he developed was instrumented for plant use. Some of the innovations and approaches introduced by Ralph are incorporated into current ASTM standards. Ralph also developed approaches to coal lithotype description for application in coal cleaning and mine development and he was an early researcher in the field of automated coal petrographic analysis, developing an automated microscope (ZONAX) for monitoring coal quality and blend proportioning in coke plants.

Following his retirement from USX (formerly U.S. Steel), Ralph has been a successful independent consultant, first as Executive Vice President of Process and Energy Management Corporation and currently in Ralph Gray Services. In recent years, Ralph was involved in drafting new international classification of coals through the EEC-UN. He has been an active participant in several learned societies.

In 1986, Ralph Gray received the Joseph Becker Award of the Iron and Steel Society of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers, for outstanding contributions to the coke making industry. In 1988, he was the recipient of the Gilbert H Cady Award of the Geological Society of America for his outstanding contributions as a coal geologist. In 1996, he won ASTM's R.A. Glenn Award. Ralph Gray has written or contributed to over 70 publications in the field of coal and coke science and technology.

In spite of the association in many peoples minds between Ralph Gray and his published work dealing with coke strength prediction, many of those who know Mr Gray professionally will be inclined to think of him as a teacher - not so much in the formal classroom setting, but in the laboratory at the microscope, or over a telephone, discussing some problem of coal composition of behaviour. It is under these circumstances that Ralph Gray's wide knowledge and unselfish desire to pass on what he has learned during his half century of professional experience, is most appreciated. While at U.S. Steel, Ralph trained and supported a network of petrologists from other corporations and agencies.

The International Committee for Coal and Organic Petrology is thus pleased that its Thiessen Medal for the year 2000 is being awarded to a petrologist who is highly respected for his wide range of successful industry-related achievements and for his many personal contributions over a long career.

G. H. Taylor for the Committee

Call for Nominations for the Reinhardt Thiessen Award

Nominations are sought for candidates for the year 2001 Reinhardt Thiessen Award. The award is made for individuals who have made outstanding contributions in the field of coal or organic petrology. Any person of high standing is eligible for the award; ICCP membership is not a prerequisite. Only full members of the ICCP may submit a nomination.

The award is made by the ICCP Council acting on the recommendation of the members of the Thiessen Award Committee and will be presented at the 2001 ICCP meeting to be held in Copenhagen. The committee invites you to send nominations to:

Dr Geoff Taylor
Chairman of the Reinhardt Thiessen Award Committee
15 Hawkesbury Crescent
Farrer, ACT 2607
Australia
Email: ghtaylor@bigpond.com

Letters of nomination should provide the reasons for and justification of the proposal and must be received by **April 6, 2001** at the latest.

Deadline for

ICCP News No. 24

June 22, 2001

Dr Alexander (Alex) Rankin Cameron 1927 - 2000

(continued from front cover) entitled "Some petrological aspects of the Harbour Seam, Sydney Coalfield, Nova Scotia". Dr. Cameron joined Geological Survey of Canada, Coal Section, in Ottawa in 1960, and worked with Dr. P. Hacquebard.. After the establishment of Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology (ISPG) by GSC in 1973, Alex and his group were moved to Calgary. After departure of Dr. Hacquebard, he became the head of the coal petrology section. The coal petrology section expanded rapidly under Alex's stewardship in late 70's and early 80's with the establishment of the Organic Petrology Laboratories that dealt with the growing demand for petrology in hydrocarbon exploration, and in the early 80's with environmental studies associated with coal. Alex left behind well established and advanced organic petrology and environmental studies laboratories.

Alex had supervised and trained a large number of young men and women in coal science, in Canada and from abroad, many of whom are now working in universities, industry and for government. He helped the Geological Survey of Greece with setting up their coal laboratory, and lectured as a visiting professor at the universities of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne in England, and Southern Illinois and Penn State in the USA.

Alex has authored and co-authored over 85 papers and articles during his long career. He has published extensively on topics ranging from the coal resources, geology, petrology and geochemistry of Carboniferous, Jura-Cretaceous, Lower Cretaceous and Tertiary coal deposits of Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Canada to the petrology of coals from Greece, Illinois and Kentucky. These various publications encompass coals of all ranks from lignite to anthracite and included oil shales and regional reflectance patterns. He also published on many general, applied and technological aspects of coal petrology in areas such as coking, coal carbonisation and liquefaction, coal sampling techniques, pellet-making and the microlithotype concept. His extensive knowledge of the coals of Canada led to him publishing chapters on Canadian coals in numerous publications of the Geological Survey of Canada including "The Coal Resources of Southern Saskatchewan" (1978), "The Geology of North America" , Vol D-1: The Sedimentary Cover of the Craton in Canada, Subch. 6b: Coal, 1993. In addition, Alex"s publications extended to palynofacies, palaeoecological, palaeoclimatic and palynological studies.

He was the senior editor of a number of special publications including a special publication of a symposium honouring Peter Hacquebard published in the International Journal of Coal Petrology, entitled "Recent Advances in Organic Petrology and Geochemistry", International Journal of Coal Geology V. 19, 1991 and most-recently, A Petrographic Atlas of Canadian Coal Macerals and Dispersed Organic Matter (published by the Canadian Society for Coal Science and Organic Petrology, The Geological Survey of Canada - Calgary and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology, 1998.

He himself was honoured on the occasion of his retirement from the Geological Survey of Canada by a symposium entitled: Recent Advances in Organic Petrology and Geochemistry (International Journal of Coal Geology , V 24, No 1-4,1993).

A complete list of Alex Cameron's works can be obtained from the homepage of the Canadian Society for Coal Science and Organic Petrology (**http://www.cscop.org**)

Alex was a charter member of the editorial board of the International Journal of Coal Geology (1983-1995), President of the Canadian Society of Coal Science and Organic Petrology (1984-1989), recipient of three prestigious medals in coal science, The Hacquebard Medal of The Canadian Society of Coal Science and Petrology (CSCOP), The Thiessen Medal of the International Committee for Coal and Organic Petrology (ICCP) and The Cody Medal of the Geological Society of America. The Canadian Society of Coal Science and Organic Petrology has an award in his name, "The Cameron Award" to promote learning of Coal and Organic Petrology for young scientists.

With all of this, he was a humble man. If we had listened to Alex he would in fact have received none of the honours that came to him during his career.

He was a true friend and a dedicated colleague in the sense that he was patient, a good listener, and was really a classical gentleman in every sense of the word and will be missed by all of us.

F. Goodarzi

Earlier ICCP news editions

Limited numbers of ICCP News Nos 13 - 19 are still available. If you would like to obtain one or more of these then please contact Mrs Renate Wuropulos email : wuo@lek.rwth-aachen.de

Copies will be stored until March, 2001 and then destroyed.

Correction

ICCP Meeting, Rio de Janiero 2000
Minutes of Commission I
Hard Coal Lithotypes

The hard coal lithotype table printed in ICCP News No. 22 showed an intermediate stage of discussion within the editorial group. At the end of the meeting the group accepted as the basis for its further work the following subdivision :

Lithotype Group	Lithotype
Unbanded Coal	Bright Coal : **Vitrain**
	Semibright coal : **Clarain**
	Dull Coal : **Durain**
Banded Coal	More bright than dull layers : **Duroclarain**
	More dull than bright layers : **Clarodurain**
Fibrous Coal	**Fusain**

Monika Wolf

TSOP Student Grants

The Society for Organic Petrology (TSOP) invites applications for two graduate student research grants of up to $1000 each. The purpose of the grants is to foster research in organic petrology (which includes coal petrology, kerogen petrology, organic geochemistry and related disciplines) by providing support to graduate students who demonstrate the utility and significance of organic petrology in solving the thesis problem. The TSOP Student Grants Program supports qualified graduate students from around the world who are actively seeking advanced degrees. Preference is given to full-time students in Master's (or equivalent) degree programs but applications are also encouraged from PhD candidates and part-time graduate students. Monetary awards are to be applied to expenses directly related to the student's thesis work, such as summer fieldwork, laboratory analyses, etc. A portion (not to exceed 25%) of the award funds may be used to attend a TSOP Annual Meeting.

Grant application deadline is May 15, 2001. Grants will be awarded in September 2001. Detailed information and an application form are available on the TSOP Web page: http://www.tsop.org or from

S. J. Russell
Shell E & P Technology Co.
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E-mail: srussell@shellus.com.

Call for papers !

one-day TSOP/ICCP SESSION, 15th August 2001

at the 53rd ICCP meeting, 12–19 August 2001, Copenhagen, Denmark

The 53rd ICCP meeting includes a one-day TSOP/ICCP session, which has been organised together with Dr Charley Barker. All kind of topics dealing with organic petrography are welcome, although we will in particular welcome presentations dealing with

"Organic petrology applied to petroleum and coalbed methane studies".

We encourage you to take the opportunity to make a presentation, either as an oral presentation or as a poster. The oral presentations are scheduled to 25 min., including some minutes to questions.

✘ Deadline for submission of abstracts is **April 1st 2001**

Abstracts up to 4 pages (including figures) will be accepted. Leave 2 cm margins on both sides, use 1½ line spacing and a 12-point GC Times Roman (or similar) font. Title of abstract should be in 12-point bold and include names of authors (12-point) and affiliations (10-point).
Example:

Hydrocarbon traces in the Tertiary basalts of the Faeroe Islands

T. Laier[a], H. P. Nytoft[a], O. Jørgensen[b] and G. H. Isaksen[c]

[a]Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland, ….
[b]National Institute of Occupational Health, ……
[c]Exxon Production Research Co., ……

Hydrocarbons in the form of…… ……

Please enclose a copy of your abstract on a diskette (Word, WordPerfect) or send an e-mail with the abstract attached to: **hip@geus.dk**

It is planned to publish the papers presented at the TSOP/ICCP session as a special issue of the International Journal of Coal Geology. Please consider submitting a paper for this publication and, if so, we would encourage you to submit your manuscript at the meeting.

✘ Deadline for submission of manuscripts will be **November 1st 2001**

! For information about the ICCP/TSOP meeting, visit our website: **http://www.geus.dk/ICCP2001**

ICCP Publications for Sale

ICCP Handbook

International Handbook of Coal Petrography, suppplement to the 2nd edition, second print (in English) 1985 US$30

International Handbook of Coal Petrography, 2nd supplement to the 2nd edition (in English) 1986 US$10

International Handbook of Coal Petrography, 3rd supplement to the 2nd edition (in English) 1993 US$20

Prices do not include shipping (approx US$10 in Europe and outside US$18 Europe per item) or cost of money transfer.

Prepayment should be made to Postbank.
Swift code ING-BNL-2A, Amsterdam, NL
Giro account nr. 4292437
with reference to: ICCP HANDBOOK
PO Box 126
6400 AC Heerlen

Contact
Dr Petra David
NITG TNO
University Utrecht
Faculty of Earth Science
PO.BOX 80021
3508 TA Utrecht
Tel.: +31 30 253 5121 or +31 62 290 3402
Fax: +31 30 253 50 30
E-mail: p.david.@geo.uu.nl

ICCP Work in Progress

This series provides a method of rapid communication between workers in relevant fields and a permanent record of activities of working groups. Publications are not final outputs of these working groups but are results of the most recent round robin analyses or other activities of the group. The information will be updated periodically as new data come to hand.

The publications are on CD ROM in the format used by the working group. It is the responsibility of the purchaser to ensure that they have the relevant software and hardware to run the CD.

NOW AVAILABLE :

Work in Progress - ICCP Coke Texture Working Group (2000)

Data under web site structure

Content :
- WG publications from 1995 to 2000
- Proposed coke texture classification
- Previous round robin results
- Coke pictures for practising texture recognition

Computer Requirements :
- Internet navigator
- Powerful computer (Mac or PC)
- 800*600 pixels display (1024*768 or more recommended)

Cost
- US$15 (ICCP members)
- US$25 (ICCP non-members)
- includes airmail postage and handling

Work in Progress - ICCP Combustion Working Group (2000)

Content
- An atlas of char occurrences, classified according to the Char
- Classification System established by the Combustion WG (also enclosed).
- A compilation of the char images agreed in the last two Round Robin exercises of the Combustion WG.

Computer Requirements
- Any computer able to host the Office 2000 package.
- 800*600 pixels display (1024*768 or more recommended)
- Powerpoint 2000 Software.

Cost
- US$15 (ICCP members)
- US$25 (ICCP non-members)
- includes airmail postage and handling

Contact
To purchase either CD, contact
Dr Peter Crosdale
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School of Earth Sciences
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Australia
Fax : +61-7-4781-5167
email : Peter.Crosdale@jcu.edu.au

WHAT'S HAPPENING

July 9 - 12, 2001

6th International Conference on Technologies and Combustion for a Clean Environment, Oporto, Portugal
Contact : Prof. M. da Graca Carvalho (Lisbon)
email : **cleanair@esoterica.pt**
http://navier.ist.utl.pt/cleanair

July 14 - 19, 2001

25th Biennial Conference on Carbon, Lexington, KY, USA
Contact : Teresa Epperson
email **epperson@caer.uky.edu**
http://www.carbon2001.org

August 12 - 19, 2001

ICCP 53rd Annual Meeting, Copenhagen, Denmark
Includes **Teichmüller Symposium** on Sunday 19th and one day **joint ICCP / TSOP session**
Information : ICCP News No 22 or
Dr H.I Petersen
email : **hip@geus.dk**
Ph. +45 3814 2455
Dr P. Rosenberg
email : **pro@geus.dk**
Ph. +45 3814 2454
http://www.iccop.org

September 10 - 14, 2001

International Meeting on Organic Geochemistry (IMOG 2001), Nancy, France
Contact : Patrick Landais
email : **imog2001@2gr.uhp-nancy.fr**
http://www.imog.uhp-nancy.fr

September 23-26, 2001

The Society for Organic Petrology (TSOP), 18th Annual Meeting, Houston, Texas, USA. Information:
Dr. Coleman Robison,
Texaco Group, Inc., E&P Technology Div
3901 Briarpark Drive, Houston
Texas 77042 USA
Phone: (713) 432-6828
Fax: (713) 838-4628
email: **robiscr@texaco.com**
http://www.tsop.org
Extended abstracts due 6/1/01.

September 30 - October 5, 2001

11th International Conference on Coal Science: Exploring the Horizons of Coal, San Francisco, CA, USA
Contact : Ms Karen Lockhart
email : **karen.lockhart@netl.doe.gov**

December 3 - 7, 2001

18th Annual International Pittsburgh Coal Conference, Newcastle, Australia.
Contact Ms. Marguerite Link (U. of Pittsburgh)
email : **link@engrng.pitt.edu**
http://www.engrng.pitt.edu/~pccwww/

January 6 - 11, 2002

2nd Mediterranean Combustion Symposium, Sharam El-Sheikh, Egypt
Contact : Prof. M. S. Mansour
email : **mansourm@aucegypt.edu**

July 21 - 26 , 2002

29th International Symposium on Combustion, Sapporo, Japan
Contact : Prof. Ken-ichi Ito
email : **ito@york-me.eng.hokudai.ac.jp**

August 25- 30 2002

Gondwana 11 Correlations and Connections, Christchurch, New Zealand.
Contact : Susannah Hawtin
email: **s.hawtin@anta.canterbury.ac.nz**
http://www.anta.canterbury.ac.nz

September 2002

54th Annual Meeting of ICCP, Maputo-Pretoria, Mozambique - South Africa
Contact : Lopo e Vasconcelos
email : **lopo@zebra.uem.mz**
or Ricky Pinheiro
email : **rpin@cet.co.za**
http://www.iccop.org

August 2003

55th Annual Meeting of ICCP, Utrecht, The Netherlands.
Contact : Petra David
email : **p.david@geo.uu.nl**
http://www.iccop.org

2004

56th Annual Meeting of ICCP, Budapest, Hungary
Contact : Dr Mária Hámor-Vidó
email : **vidom@mafi.hu**
http://www.iccop.org